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coast privileges for fishing off the New Foundland Banks and to authority to exclude other nations from the Behring seal fisheries.

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Jones, Chester Lloyd. *The Consular Service of the United States: Its History and Activities.* Pp. ix, 126. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company, 1906.

This is a timely and scholarly monograph based on a careful study of documentary sources, interviews with officials of the consular service and on personal observation of American consulates in Europe. It contains a concise and accurate sketch of the history of the United States consular service from the appointment of Silas Deane by the Continental Congress in 1776 as special commissioner to France down to the year 1906. It is somewhat unfortunate, however, that it appeared a little too early to include a discussion of the consular law enacted at the recent session of Congress, the late disclosures in some of the consulates in the Orient and the creation of the United States district court in China. If the monograph goes to a second edition, however, as it doubtless will, these matters may be incorporated in the new edition. Mr. Jones starts out with an extended review of the growth of the consular service, discussing the various acts of Congress relating to the organization of the service, notably those of 1792 and 1856, and pointing out the weaknesses of each law and the way in which it was sought to remedy such defects. Then follow in succession chapters dealing with the present organization of the service, the rights and duties of consuls, the exercise of consular jurisdiction in the East, consular assistance to foreign trade, European consular systems, and needed improvements in the American system. He describes at length the frauds that have been perpetrated through the practice of undervaluation, the abuses of the fee system and the lack of adequate supervision and classification. He then traces the movement for reform, beginning with the Patterson report of 1868, and including the executive orders of 1895 and 1905, to which should now be added the act of 1906 and the order recently issued in pursuance thereof. The abuses of consular jurisdiction in the East are pointed out and the proper remedies therefor are stated. These reforms will be partially accomplished, it is hoped, by the establishment of a United States court at Shanghai and the recent order requiring an examination in the principles of the common law by applicants for consular positions in countries where the United States exercises consular jurisdiction.

Mr. Jones' study of the European consular system is interesting and full of lessons to the United States. He shows that in most of the European states special training is required for the consular service, that the service is more in the nature of a career than in this country, that more adequate salaries and allowances are provided in those countries, and that, generally, pensions are provided for those who from age or other causes are compelled to retire from the service. Mr. Jones emphasizes a significant fact that the

growth of American manufactures and the consequent demand for new markets has entirely altered the function of the consul. Within the last fifty years he has become more and more a missionary of trade, as the protection of American citizens abroad has declined relatively in importance while the duty of advancing American commerce abroad has increased correspondingly.

As a means of improving the consular service, Mr. Jones suggests that admission to the service be conditioned upon examinations of such a character as to test the ability of the consul to understand business conditions and needs; that a knowledge of the local language be required; that promotion be based on merit rather than seniority, or at least by merit as well as seniority; that the service should, as far as practicable, be made permanent in order that the government may avail itself of the advantage of experience acquired by consuls through long service; that provision should be made for ultimate retirement upon pension, and that an adequate system of inspection should be provided. Some of the reforms proposed, notably those relating to classification, abolition of the fee system, adequate inspection, restriction of appointments to American citizens, admission upon examination and promotion on the basis of merit, and others, have been provided for, partially at least, in the new law, and the executive order issued to put it into operation. It is unfortunate, however, that political influences in Congress prevented the enactment of a measure which would have placed the service entirely on the merit basis. Nevertheless President Roosevelt has done much to introduce the merit system, and his recent order shows that he intends to go to the limit of his constitutional powers in elevating the service to a still higher plane.

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Lloyd, Henry Demarest. *Man, The Social Creator.* Pp. vi, 279. Price, \$2.00. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1906.

To an intimate friend now and then, the late Henry D. Lloyd expressed his intention to write a book on religion. It was no surprise, therefore, at his untimely death to find a mass of manuscripts devoted to that end. Whenever they were written, at intervals during the last ten years of his life, it was when he was at his best. The loftiness of spirit and sententiousness of style indicate moments of exceptional clarity of vision and elevation of soul. Beneath the injustices and inhumanities which kindled the wrath that fairly scorches some pages of his other books, he dwells in this one among the far deeper motives resident in normal humanity. Above the heat and dust of the lists in which with chivalric courage he struck and suffered knightly blows, he soars at these times amidst the anticipated conquests of truth and justice. Aside from the fierce struggles for the rights of the many against the wrongs of the few, he here fairly revels in the conquests of love already achieved and in evidence everywhere. And turning from all the penetrating insight of the patriot, all the withering sarcasm of the